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General I

NEW

Aug. 7—Wm. were in Youngstown, Pa. Alvin Thomas, Youngstown, Pa. Attorney H. town spent Su Mrs. Emma Bei John Elser, v trice spent Su Thomas in Marq Thomas Tur tonia were vis Sunday.

E. G. Moff an bert Fickler of surprise party berger, ar, at ana Friday evi Carl Cramer of Youngstown plett's, Sunday. Jacob Mills i town spent Su son's.

C. P. Moff is effects of his Shirley Boyer glia where he jumber busines Mrs. Albert F dren of Pittsbu day after spend her sister, Mrs. Mrs. Wilson visited her sis son, Sunday.

Clark Paulin i in Youngstown. Miss Bertha Struthers over Mrs. Lydia E Deirich visited day.

Mrs. Newton sick list. Ferdinand W spent Sunday Swank and fam Henry Cole, v Ed. Hollabaugh stors at Adolph Will Hixson vania Friday at eral months he

ROK

Aug. 7—Mr. a are spending th tives in Albion, acting as Pen absence of Mr. Walter Haring Berlin spent S former's mother ringer.

Crist, Elmer with their fami ner guests at F Mr. and Mrs. tting relatives i burg, Pa.

Miss Hulda E home over Sun Mr. and Mrs. visited at J. M. Mr. and Mrs. spending a cou tic City.

Mrs. Fred Ge Kimmel were i Eben Stille the Tullis reum Misses Mary of Williamsfie time here with Yoxthelmer.

Mrs. Flora C ard and Young Mr. and Mrs. tained the latt nouff, Dr. and children and H last week.

Mrs. Chapmar ed at Gilbert K Mr. and Mrs. John Buck's in

MI

Aug. 7—An Milton grange hall at Aug. 14, for the the new constit dially invited.

The annual i family, held at ark last Satur ed, about seven Mrs. Flora B Manchester of Lincoln Snook Rose one day la

Mrs. Nellie C sister in Kent. A large numb led at the home celebrate his bli ant evening was

The Milton bo ess met in regi afternoon. Wesley Porter home over Sun Mrs. Martia P town, Friday.

Clark Lower visited Mr. and Sunday. Miss Zelma C yalls, Thursday. Lloyd Wals i Reed.

Ask a friend i of you and you it after you get

This amendment further provides, as does the present constitution, for the submission to the people every twenty years of the question as to whether or not a convention shall be held to revise the constitution. Under the present constitution a majority of the electors voting at the election is required to decide the question but under this proposed amendment only a majority of those voting on the question is required to decide it.

Number 40.

Municipal Home Rule.

ARTICLE XVIII.
Sec. 1. Municipal corporations are hereby classified into cities and villages. All such corporations having a population of five thousand or over shall be cities; all others shall be villages. The method of transition from one class to the other shall be regulated by law.

Sec. 2. General laws shall be passed to provide for the incorporation and government of cities and villages; and additional laws may also be passed for the government of municipalities adopting the same; but no such additional law shall become operative in any municipality until it shall have been submitted to the electors thereof, and affirmed by a majority of those voting thereon, under regulations to be established by law.

Sec. 3. Municipalities shall have authority to exercise all powers of local self-government and to adopt and enforce within their limits such local police, sanitary and other similar regulations, as are not in conflict with general laws.

Sec. 4. Any municipality may acquire, construct, own, lease and operate within or without its corporate limits, any public utility the product or service of which is to be supplied to the municipality or its inhabitants, and may contract with others for any such product or service. The acquisition of any such public utility may be by condemnation or otherwise, and a municipality may acquire thereby the use of, or full title to, the property and franchises of any company or person supplying to the municipality or its inhabitants the service or product of any such utility.

Sec. 5. Any municipality proceeding to acquire, construct, own, lease or operate a public utility, or to contract with any person or company therefor, shall first by ordinance or resolution shall take effect until after thirty days from its passage. If within said thirty days a petition signed by ten per centum of the electors of the municipality shall be filed with the executive authority thereof demanding a referendum on such ordinance or resolution, it shall not take effect until submitted to the electors and approved by a majority of those voting thereon. The submission of any such question shall be governed by all the provisions of section 8 of this article as to the submission of the question of choosing a charter commission.

Sec. 6. Any municipality, owning or operating a public utility for the purpose of supplying the service or product thereof to the municipality or its inhabitants, may also sell and deliver to others any transportation service of such utility and the surplus product of any other utility in an amount not exceeding in either case fifty per centum of the total service or product supplied by such utility within the municipality.

Sec. 7. Any municipality may frame and adopt or amend a charter for its government and may, subject to the provisions of section 8 of this article, exercise thereunder all powers of local self-government.

Sec. 8. The legislative authority of any city or village may be a two-thirds vote of its members, and upon petition of ten per centum of the electors shall forthwith, provide by ordinance for the submission to the electors, of the question, "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" The ordinance providing for the submission of such question shall require that it be submitted to the electors at the next regular municipal election if one shall occur not less than sixty nor more than one hundred and twenty days after its passage; otherwise it shall provide for the submission of the question at a special election to be called and held within the time aforesaid. The ballot containing such question shall be designated as a referendum, and provision shall be made thereon for the election from the municipality at large of fifteen electors who shall constitute a commission to frame a charter; provided that a majority of the electors voting on such question shall have voted in the affirmative. Any charter so framed shall be submitted to the electors of the municipality at an election to be held at a time fixed by the charter commission and within one year from the date of its election, provision for which shall be made by the legislative authority of the municipality in so far as not prescribed by general law. Not less than thirty days prior to such election the clerk of the municipality shall mail a copy of the proposed charter to each elector whose name appears upon the poll or registration books of the last regular or general election held therein. If such proposed charter is approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon it shall become the charter of such municipality at the time fixed therein.

Sec. 9. Any amendments to any charter framed and adopted as herein provided shall be submitted to the electors of a municipality by a two-thirds vote of the legislative authority thereof, and upon petitions signed by ten per centum of the electors of the municipality signed forth any such proposed amendment shall be submitted to the electors at the next regular municipal election if one shall occur not less than sixty nor more than one hundred and twenty days after its passage; otherwise it shall provide for the submission of the question at a special election to be called and held within the time aforesaid. The ballot containing such question shall be designated as a referendum, and provision shall be made thereon for the election from the municipality at large of fifteen electors who shall constitute a commission to frame a charter; provided that a majority of the electors voting on such question shall have voted in the affirmative. Any charter so framed shall be submitted to the electors of the municipality at an election to be held at a time fixed by the charter commission and within one year from the date of its election, provision for which shall be made by the legislative authority of the municipality in so far as not prescribed by general law. Not less than thirty days prior to such election the clerk of the municipality shall mail a copy of the proposed charter to each elector whose name appears upon the poll or registration books of the last regular or general election held therein. If such proposed charter is approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon it shall become the charter of such municipality at the time fixed therein.

Sec. 10. A municipality appropriating or otherwise acquiring property for public use may in furtherance of such purpose and to secure the proper use of such property that actually to be occupied by the improvement, and may sell such excess with such restrictions as shall be appropriate to preserve the improvement made. Bonds may be issued to supply the funds in whole or in part to pay for the excess property so appropriated or otherwise acquired, but said bonds shall be a lien only against the property so acquired for the improvement, and shall not be a liability of the municipality nor be included in any limitation of the bonded indebtedness of such municipality prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. Any municipality appropriating private property for a public improvement may provide money therefor in part by assessments upon benefited property in excess of the special benefits conferred upon such property by the improvement. Said assessments, however, upon all the abutting, adjacent and other property in the district benefited, shall in no case be levied for more than fifty per centum of the cost of such improvement.

Sec. 12. Any municipality which acquires, constructs or extends any public utility and desires to raise money for such purposes may issue mortgage bonds therefor beyond the general limit of bonded indebtedness provided by law; provided that such mortgage bonds issued beyond the general limit of bonded indebtedness prescribed by law shall not impose any liability upon such municipality but shall be secured only upon the property of such public utility, including franchises, franchises stating the terms upon which, in case of foreclosure, the purchaser may acquire the same, which franchise shall in no case extend for a longer period than twenty years from the date of the sale of such utility and franchise on foreclosure.

Sec. 13. Laws may be passed to limit the power of municipalities to levy taxes and incur debts for local purposes, and may require reports from municipalities as to their financial condition and transactions, in such form as may be provided by law, and may provide for the examination of the vouchers of the municipalities, or of public undertakings conducted by such authorities.

Sec. 14. All elections and submissions of questions provided for in this article shall be conducted by the election authorities prescribed by general law. The percentage of electors required to sign any petition provided for herein shall be based upon the total vote cast at the last preceding general municipal election.

If the foregoing amendment to the constitution be adopted by the electors and become a part of the constitution, it shall take effect on November 15, 1912.

Cities and villages under the proposed amendment are given the right to frame their own charters, own and regulate their own public utilities and to adopt by ordinances such local police, sanitary and other similar regulations, not in conflict with general laws, as they may deem necessary. To the general assembly is specifically reserved the authority to limit the power of cities to levy taxes and incur debts for local purposes, to control elections, to examine into the financial condition and transactions of all municipalities, and, by general laws, to make such provisions for police and sanitary regulations and other similar matters as may be for the general welfare of the state.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities may determine their form of government by any one of three ways:

a. They may, upon vote of the people, elect fifteen citizens to frame a charter, which must be submitted to the voters for approval.

b. They may adopt, by a majority vote, a form of government provided by the general assembly. This may be the commission form of government, the federal plan, the so-called Newport plan, or as many other plans as the general assembly may provide.

c. They may decide to be governed as at present, by a municipal code, framed and adopted by the general assembly. Such a code automatically takes effect in all municipalities which do not frame their own charters or take the trouble to submit to the people one or the other of the forms provided by the general assembly.

CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Municipalities are given the power to acquire, construct, own, lease and operate any or all of their public utilities. This authority is subject to the limitations fixed by the general assembly on the power of the municipality to levy taxes and incur indebtedness. A city may raise money for such purpose by issuing mortgage bonds beyond the limit of bonded indebtedness fixed by law, provided that such mortgage bonds are made a lien only on the property and revenues of the utility itself.

IMPROVEMENTS AND EXCESS CONDEMNATION.

Cities are given the right to appropriate private property for a public use and at the same time to appropriate an excess over that actually to be occupied by the improvement in order to protect the improvement made. Bonds, however, for such excess must be a lien only on the property acquired for the improvement and the excess.

This will enable a city to take property for a civic center, a park or street opening and a sufficient amount of the adjacent property to protect the improvement. This excess can then be sold under proper restrictions by the city.

Number 41.

SCHEDULE.

The several amendments passed and submitted by this convention when adopted at the election shall take effect on the first day of January, 1912, except as otherwise specifically provided by the schedule attached to any of said amendments. All laws then in force, not inconsistent therewith shall continue in force until amended or repealed; provide that all cases pending in the courts at the time of January, 1912, shall be heard and tried in the same manner and by the same procedure as is authorized by law. Any provision of the amendments passed and submitted by this convention and adopted by the electors, inconsistent with or in conflict with, any provision of the present constitution, shall be held to prevail.

No issue is or can be raised on the adoption of this amendment. Its object is to fix the interval which must elapse between date of submission of these amendments and the time at which, if adopted, they shall go into effect, in order that different departments of the state government may have an opportunity to adjust themselves to any changes that may be made. All electors are respectfully requested to vote "Yes" on this particular matter.

SAMPLE OF OFFICIAL BALLOT.

Special Election, Tuesday, September 3, 1912.

Amendments to the Constitution.

To vote FOR any amendment place a cross mark in the blank space to the left of the word "Yes" opposite the title of such amendment. To vote AGAINST any amendment place a cross mark in the blank space to the left of the word "No" opposite the title of such amendment.

1	YES	Art. I, Sec. 5.
	NO	Reform in Civil Jury System.
2	YES	Art. I, Sec. 9.
	NO	Abolition of Capital Punishment.
3	YES	Art. I, Sec. 10.
	NO	Depositions by State and Comment on Failure of Accused to Testify in Criminal Cases.
4	YES	Art. I, Sec. 16.
	NO	Suits Against the State.
5	YES	Art. I, Sec. 19a.
	NO	Damage for Wrongful Death.
6	YES	Art. II, Sec. 1, 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f and 1g.
	NO	Initiative and Referendum.
7	YES	Art. II, Sec. 8.
	NO	Investigations by each House of General Assembly.
8	YES	Art. II, Sec. 16.
	NO	Limiting Veto Power of Governor.
9	YES	Art. II, Sec. 33.
	NO	Mechanics' and Builders' Liens.
10	YES	Art. II, Sec. 34.
	NO	Welfare of Employees.
11	YES	Art. II, Sec. 35.
	NO	Workmen's Compensation.
12	YES	Art. II, Sec. 36.
	NO	Conservation of Natural Resources.
13	YES	Art. II, Sec. 37.
	NO	Eight Hour Day on Public Work.
14	YES	Art. II, Sec. 38.
	NO	Removal of Officials.
15	YES	Art. II, Sec. 39.
	NO	Regulating Expert Testimony in Criminal Trials.
16	YES	Art. II, Sec. 40.
	NO	Registering and Warranting Land Titles.
17	YES	Art. II, Sec. 41.
	NO	Abolishing Prison Contract Labor.
18	YES	Art. III, Sec. 8.
	NO	Limiting Power of General Assembly in Extra Sessions.
19	YES	Art. IV, Secs. 1, 2 and 6.
	NO	Change in Judicial System.
20	YES	Art. IV, Secs. 3, 7, 12 and 15.
	NO	Judge of Court of Common Pleas for Each County.
21	YES	Art. IV, Sec. 9.
	NO	Abolition of Justices of the Peace in Certain Cities.
22	YES	Art. IV, Sec. 21.
	NO	Contempt Proceedings and Injunctions.
23	YES	Art. V, Sec. 1.
	NO	Woman's Suffrage.
24	YES	Art. V, Sec. 1.
	NO	Omitting word "White."
25	YES	Art. V, Sec. 2.
	NO	Use of Voting Machines.
26	YES	Art. V, Sec. 7.
	NO	Primary Elections.
27	YES	Art. VI, Sec. 3.
	NO	Organization of Boards of Education.
28	YES	Art. VI, Sec. 4.
	NO	Creating the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction to replace State Commissioner of Common Schools.
29	YES	Art. VIII, Sec. 1.
	NO	To Extend State Bond Limit to Fifty Million Dollars for Inter-County Wagon Rds.
30	YES	Art. VIII, Sec. 6.
	NO	Regulating Insurance.
31	YES	Art. VIII, Sec. 12.
	NO	Abolishing Board of Public Works.
32	YES	Art. XII, Secs. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
	NO	Taxation of State and Municipal Bonds, Inheritances, Incomes, Franchises and Production of Minerals.
33	YES	Art. XIII, Sec. 2.
	NO	Regulation of Corporations and Sale of Personal Property.
34	YES	Art. XIII, Sec. 3.
	NO	Double Liability of Bank Stockholders and Inspection of Private Banks.
35	YES	Art. XV, Sec. 2.
	NO	Regulating State Printing.
36	YES	Art. XV, Sec. 4.
	NO	Eligibility of Women to Certain Offices.
37	YES	Art. XV, Sec. 10.
	NO	Civil Service.
38	YES	Art. XV, Sec. 11.
	NO	Out-Door Advertising.
39	YES	Art. XVI, Secs. 1, 2 and 3.
	NO	Methods of Submitting Amendments to the Constitution.
40	YES	Art. XVIII, Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
	NO	Municipal Home Rule.
41	YES	Schedule of Amendments.
	NO	

Intoxicating Liquors.

To vote FOR license to traffic in intoxicating liquors place a cross mark in the blank space to the left opposite the words:—"For license to traffic in intoxicating liquors."

To vote AGAINST license to traffic in intoxicating liquors place a cross mark in the blank space to the left opposite the words:—"Against license in intoxicating liquors."

For License to Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

Against License to Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.